

# DIDS BURY PIONEER

VOL. XIV

DIDS BURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31st, 1916

No. 22

## This is Raincoat Weather

and we have a large assortment in stock

You're going to need a good rain coat or slicker from now on if you're going to need one at all this season. You of course realize this yourself and probably have begun to look around for the best value for your money.

We have a full line of SLICKER COATS AND SUITS on hand in Yellow and Black, and also of the following lines: Rubbers, all sizes; Rubber Boots, from the smallest to the largest sizes and prices to suit your purse.

UMBRELLAS from \$1.00 to \$3.00

Men's and Boys good strong Shoes, solid leather, and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction to the wearer. Come in out of the rain and examine our stock.

**J. V. Berscht**

## Adams & Huntinger

**Butchers**

Dealers in all kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats

We Pay Cash for Poultry, Butter, Eggs and Hides

**LEUSZLER BLOCK**

Phone 127

## THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP	\$ 11,560,000
RESERVE FUND	\$ 13,236,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$190,000,000

### GRAIN CHECKS CASHED

We Advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain and all Stock Transactions

Special attention given to farmers' sale notes and money advanced

### SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention.

J. W. DORAN, Manager Didsbury Branch

Let the Pioneer print your Butter Wrappers.

### Great Offer For New Subscribers

For the next thirty days new subscribers can secure Canada's greatest weekly, the Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star and the Didsbury Pioneer till January 1st, 1917, for \$1.00. Mail your subscription at once to us or call at our office. This offering cannot be excelled.

THE DIDS BURY PIONEER

### New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged... \$1,408.70

### Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$727.45

### Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged.... \$386.80

### BUSINESS LOCALS

#### SC A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

**FOR SALE**—One set double driving harness nearly new; one set second-hand driving harness; one set working harness, brand new. Apply J. V. Bercht.

**WANTED**—Reliable man as local agent in Didsbury district. Good proposition. Apply Pioneer Office.

**WANTED**—Three or four good milk cows on shares, also one-half dozen range cows. E. F. Braun, Didsbury.

**HAIL! HAIL! HAIL!** The Home, The Excess, the Winnipeg Hail Insurance Companies. For prompt inspection, for satisfactory adjustment, and your money in hand a few days after loss is their secret of success. G. B. Sexsmith.

**FOUND**—A logging chain between Mr. Sick's residence, east Didsbury, and the railway track. Owner can have same by calling at Pioneer Office and paying for this advertisement.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**—S. E. 1-4 Section 12-32-2-W. 5, 5 miles north of Didsbury on crop payments or with stock contract of mares, cows and calves. Will furnish part building material to purchaser. R. B. Martin, Banff, Alta.

**BULL FOR SALE**—A purebred Holstein Bull 3 years old rising 4; write or phone T. A. Murphy, Westcott, for further particulars.

**THE OLD RELIABLE** Dr. Mecklenburg, graduate optician. 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be at the Rosebud Hotel on June 2nd, at Cartairs Hotel on June 3rd. I have no agents nor partners. Beware of imposters.

**SEED POTATOES** for sale.—Early Ohio, New Acme and Irish Cobblers. Apply A. A. Perrin, Egg Merchant, Didsbury.

**FOR SALE**—A few purebred Ayrshire bull calves. Price reasonable. Phone E. B. Aveldson, Sunnyslope.

**FOR SALE**—Good 2 year old cow Ayrshire and Shorthorn stock, now milking. Apply Mrs. W. R. Stokes, Didsbury.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

Money Orders Issued by the Union Bank of Canada

can be conveniently secured, safely forwarded, readily cashed, and are inexpensive. Issued for any sum up to \$50.00, at a cost of from 8c to 15c. Payable at any branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada, Yukon excepted, and in the principal cities of the United States.

DIDS BURY BRANCH  
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager  
Cartairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

**W. S. Durrer**  
Undertaker and Embalmer

Day Phone 15 Night Phone 131

DIDS BURY, - ALBERTA

# That Awful Ache of Lumbago Rubbed Away for All Time

Hurrah! No More Suffering—  
Every Ache Goes Quick

## RUB ON NERVILINE

Lumbago is a peculiar sort of rheumatic trouble that affects the muscles about the loins and back. At times its agony is intense. Severe spasms of pain shoot in all directions, and become more severe on stooping.

In treating lumbago or stitch in the back, it is necessary to keep warmly covered to prevent a sudden chill. Attend to this, and then apply Nerviline freely.

Almost instantly you feel its warm soothing action. Right through the cords and muscles the healing power of Nerviline penetrates.

Quick as a wink you feel the stiffness lessening. You realize that a



powerful pain-subduing remedy is curing the pain, is easing your distress, is making you well again.

Nerviline quickly cures backache and lumbago because it has the strength, the power and penetrating force possessed by no other known remedy. Its amazing curative action is due to certain extracts and juices of rare herbs and roots, combined by a secret process, and forming a truly magical medical marvel.

Any sort of aches in the muscles and joints Nerviline will cure quickly. It eats the pain right up—relieves stiffness, restores the muscles to their wonted elasticity and vigor.

It's the quickest thing imaginable for rheumatism, sciatica or neuralgia.

As for earache, toothache, sprains or strains, nothing can excel good old Nerviline.

Get the large 50 cent family size bottle, it's the most economical; trial size, 25 cents. All dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.



## Lame Horses Put Back to Work Quick

TRY Kendall's Spavin Cure. It has saved a great many horses—has put them back to work even after they had given up. Over 35 years of success has proved the merit of

### KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

It is the old reliable remedy for splint, spavin, curb, ringbone, thombin, hock growths, swellings, sprains and lameness from many different causes.

Its cost is no small matter, compared to the value of a horse that you cannot afford to be without.

Sold by druggists everywhere. \$10.00 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$30.00. Get a copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" from your druggist or write

DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,  
Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Professor Sir J. J. Thomson tells of a scheme sent to the war inventions board. A man had seen birds pecking mortar, and his idea was to train a flock of cormorants to feed by putting their food in lines against a wall so that they might associate these lines with their food. They were then to be taken to Essen, where they would attack the chimneys at Krupp's works with such vigor as to destroy them.

## Cure Borders on The Miraculous

### A. SAWYER TELLS OF WONDERFUL WORK OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

He and His Wife, After Years of Doctoring, Found Quick Relief and Permanent Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Capitol Junction, Ont.—(Special)—

Bordering on the miraculous is the cure of Mr. A. Sawyer, of this place. For ten years he was an invalid. Five doctors failed to help him. When he was a complete wreck, and unable to walk across his room, he decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. Six boxes of them made him like a new man.

"Yes, I suffered for ten years," Mr. Sawyer said in speaking of his cure.

"The doctors of whom I tried, five altogether, couldn't give me any permanent relief. Some said I had rheumatism, others called it lumbago, but I got steadily worse."

"I must say I was a complete wreck when I started to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. They made a new man of me.

"My wife got the same good results from them. It was after trying several doctors and a specialist from Sault Ste. Marie, who advised her to stay in bed a month, that she decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. She took a dozen boxes in all with splendid results. We both praise Dodd's Kidney Pills. No one can speak too highly of them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have a record of over a quarter of a century in Canada, during which time they have earned undying praise in all parts of the Dominion. Ask your neighbors about them.

In the picture a cook was using a gas stove. Two housemaids in the audience were watching the scene with great interest.

"Shucks, Mary," said one, "do you know, a gas range is a foine stove? We have one where I work. I lit it two weeks ago, and it ain't out yit."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I had my leg badly hurt, the pain was very severe and a large swelling came above the knee. I expected it would be serious—I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly. I cannot speak too highly of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

AMOS T. SMITH  
Port Hood Island.

Customer—Are these shoes too far gone to fix up?

Shoemaker—No, I don't believe so. A new pair of uppers, with heels and soles, will make them all right. The laces are in fine condition.

Wretched From Asthma.—Strength of body and vigor of mind are inevitably impaired by the visitations of asthma. Who can live under the cloud of recurring attacks and keep body and mind at their full efficiency? Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy dissipates the cloud by removing the cause. It does relieve. It does restore the sufferer to normal bodily trim and mental happiness.

"Say, you, I advertised for a strong boy."

"Well, ain't I a strong boy?"

"You don't show it. Why, you make a four-round contest out of licking a stamp."

### The Kaiser's Ear

The Kaiser has a habit of pulling one of his ears when he is vexed about anything, and once when he was on a visit to England, and with the present king he pulled his ear continually.

At last, one of the King's sons, who had been watching the imperial guest for some time, could stand it no longer, and bluntly said:

"Why do you pull your ear?"

"Because I am annoyed," replied the Kaiser.

"And when you are very much annoyed, what do you do then?" continued the prince.

"Why, then," said the Kaiser sharply, "I pull some one else's ear!"

And there the conversation died.

## THE BEST MEDICINE FOR THE BABY

The best medicine for the baby is the one that never fails to cure and which, at the same time, the mother may give with perfect assurance that it is absolutely safe. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. They are the only medicine absolutely guaranteed entirely free from injurious drugs and what is more they never fail to free the baby from those minor ills of babyhood and childhood. Once a mother has used them she would use no other medicine. They regulate the stomach and bowels; drive out constipation; expel worms; make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A soldier home from the trenches says that the power of the horses to detect the approach of poisonous gas is quite remarkable. They seem to become conscious of the deadly menace before the men have any apprehension of it, and they cry out loudly as though in terror and pain.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

### A Distraction

"Did that firm fail to pay its debts?"

"No, it failed so it wouldn't have to pay them."



**MAJIC BAKING POWDER**

Magic Baking Powder costs no more than the ordinary kinds. For economy, buy the one pound tins.

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED  
WINNIPEG TORONTO OAT MONTREAL

MAJIC BAKING POWDER  
MADE IN CANADA

"I've borrowed our neighbor's phonograph for this evening."

"Giving a party?"

"No, but by thunder I'm going to have one quiet evening at home."

## Shaving a Pleasure --Not an Operation

"USIT," the wonderful new skin food and wrinkle chaser, is a boon to men with heavy, wiry beards and tender skins.

A man who has used it for a short time said recently, "Shaving is a pleasure now. I used to consider it almost an operation."

It is only necessary to rub a few drops of Usit into the beard before lathering to enjoy an easy, quick shave. Usit penetrates into the pores, softens the beard, and gives a clean, close shave. The beard peels right off, without pulling a hair.

Usit is kind to tender skin. There is no smarting or soreness after shaving. Gives the face a fine feeling of smoothness and freshness.

"USIT" prevents dryness of the skin caused by exposure to excessive winds. Accept no substitute.

Send 50¢ today for a trial bottle—sufficient for over six weeks' use.

"USIT" MANUFACTURING CO.,

475 Roncesvalles Avenue, Toronto.

Under the Australian scheme for settling soldiers on the land and providing for the dependents of soldiers killed in the war, the States will find the farms while the Commonwealth will finance the scheme.



## Preparedness

Now that all nations are talking preparedness, why not discuss health preparedness. While we have been negligent in protecting our country against the enemy, we have also failed lamentably in fortifying our human bodies against disease germs.

This has been proven in the recruiting offices, where so many men have been turned down by the examining doctors. Weak heart action; diseased lungs; thin, watery blood; defective eyesight, resulting from exhausted nerves. These are among the prevailing derangements which the examining doctors find.

Health has been neglected. The blood has not been kept in healthful condition. The nervous system has got run down, and the subject under inspection is in no condition to fight the enemies of his country or to withstand the attack of disease germs.

Health preparedness means the use of preventive treatment, such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, to enrich the blood, reinvigorate the starved nerve cells and keep the health at high-water mark. In this condition you have the strength, vigor and confidence which is necessary to the success and enjoyment of life. You have the vitality to defy disease germs and thereby escape many ills which find an easy prey in the run-down system.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, by means of its blood-forming and nerve-invigorating influence, cures headaches, nervous indigestion, sleeplessness and irritability, and prevents such serious diseases as nervous prostration, locomotor ataxia and paralysis.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be taken into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.



**Dr. Chase's Nerve Food**

DR. CHASE'S RECIPE BOOK, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

**Sore Eyes**  
Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sea, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murie Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50¢ per Bottle. Murie Eye Salve in Tube 25¢. For Books of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murie Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

W. N. U. 1104

# STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH NAVY IS GREATER THAN BEFORE WAR

## AN ANSWER GIVEN TO SOME OF THE CRITICISMS

### Mr. Balfour Presents Some Facts About the British Navy Which Are Calculated to Offset the Nervous Apprehensions In Certain Quarters

During the past few weeks there have been certain rumors that the navy, owing to want of foresight in a lack of driving force in the board of admiralty, was not in so positive a position of superiority as had been supposed. Some naval "experts," who may, we think, be acquitted of any desire wantonly to undermine confidence in the navy, seem to have been infected by the disease of "cold feet." Thus because who were never before inclined to waver in their trust in the board of admiralty have been tempted, or at all events invited, recently to wonder whether all was going well. Something more than vague misgivings has been disseminated—not widely, it is true, but in a rather lurid form. We have been told that German dreadnaughts carrying guns which would outrange even those of the "Queen Elizabeth," would soon burst forth from the Kiel Canal. Men who are readily awed by rumor talked of these ships by name. One of them was the "Hindenburg." "Se non e vero e ben trovato!" It was therefore time that the bogies were knocked over the head, and this extremely useful and salutary act was performed by Mr. Balfour in his admirable speeches in the house of commons. He did not boast; he did not pretend that surprises are impossible; but he did offer an account of his stewardship, which ought to convince and reassure every man who can keep his mind free from panic. We have read a great many speeches on the navy. We have never read speeches which seemed to us to be in a righter spirit than those of Mr. Balfour. They contained an explicit guarantee that everything is being done which an intelligent wide-awake, and energetic board ought to do. More than that we cannot ask.

It is very easy for a newspaper to invent its own particular bogey, or, let us say, to believe in a particular bogey on the strength of some slender but attractive evidence, and then to say: "Here is this appalling danger. We are only performing a public duty in demanding to know what steps, if any, the admiralty are taking to meet this particular challenge. Mr. Balfour very rightly did not attempt to deal with the x bogey, and the z bogey in detail. In his review of the situation he simply assured us, in effect, that the navy was being made as strong as possible, and as well prepared as naval ingenuity can devise, to meet all conceivable risks. He must have convinced all those who needed to be convinced and were open to conviction, that if the navy cannot be said actually to command success, there never was a time when it more thoroughly deserved success. Let us quote Mr. Balfour's words as to the condition of the fleets:

"They are much stronger than they were six months ago. They are still stronger than they were twelve months ago, and their excess over what we possessed nineteen months ago is still greater. In every class of ship, big and little ships designed to meet on equal or superior terms the German high seas fleet, auxiliary ships, patrol ships, anti-submarine ships, light cruisers, destroyers, flotilla leaders, submarines, every kind of ship available in modern war, we have increased, and largely increased, since the war began. Well, then, let us dismiss vain and empty fears. As I said yesterday, war is necessarily and always an uncertain game. It may be true, and it is true, that maritime warfare under modern conditions and against the new form of attack constituted by submarines, aircraft and mines is a more uncertain game than it was in the good old days when it was merely a question of counting your "seventy-four" battleships and your thirty-six gun frigates and the rest. Therefore I repeat again that I will make no boast about the British admiralty. I will not guarantee it against misfortune or accidents. But I say in perfect confidence that it is stronger in the face of any over attack which it is likely to meet, that it is far stronger than it was at the beginning of the war, and is, I believe, stronger than it has ever been in its history."

In only one respect is the navy less strong than when war began. The armored cruisers lost have not been replaced. Nevertheless our superiority in this branch over the German navy is still enormous and is not contested. Mr. Balfour stated that in all our warlike stores, and in naval guns and ammunition, our strength was much greater than at the beginning of the war relatively to the number of ships in existence, and that it was still continually increasing. The chief anxiety to the admiralty was the question of labor. When Colonel Winston Churchill was at the admiralty skilled laborers were allowed to go to the front. Mr. Balfour said that the remedy for the defect was three-fold: to recall skilled laborers who would be more useful at home than some islands.

Portugal, with the Azores and Madeira Island, has a population of 5,957,985, and an area of 35,490 square miles. The population of the republic's colonial possessions in Africa is 8,360,000 and these colonies have an area of 823,334 square miles. The colonies in Asia have an area of 8,933 square miles and a population of 950,000. Portuguese Africa is made up of Angola, the Congo, Guinea, East Africa and

### Defender of Verdun A "Find" of War

Took Him 38 Years to Become Colonel  
But Has Been Promoted Rapidly  
During the War

General Henri Philippe Petain, the defender of Verdun, is considered one of the great "finds" of the war. In time of peace it took him 38 years to work up to the grade of colonel. In nine months of war he rose to command a whole army. He has yet to make a failure, and it is said that he holds the confidence of General Joffre to an extent hardly equalled by any other officer in the army. He and Joffre came through the same school and specialized in the same branch of military affairs, and it may be that they were friends in earlier years. If so Joffre was one of a very few. Petain appears to be a man not given to making friends, somewhat gruff and reserved in his manner, and this may explain the fact that when the war began he was a mere colonel who had almost definitely renounced all hope of ever climbing any higher in the service. The war, however, gave him his opportunity, and he has risen like a rocket.

Petain's name now rings throughout France and is famous throughout the world, and yet it is only a month since his name appeared for the first time in the general news columns of the French papers, though it had figured often in lists of promotions. But when President Poincaré went down to Verdun, after the battle had raged for a week, to congratulate the army there, it was officially announced that he had been received by General Joffre and General Petain. Then the world knew for the first time who was in charge of the French armies at Verdun. It is true that the Petit Journal published a snapshot of Petain in one edition, but it merely labelled him "The General," the censorship not permitting the name to be published. Before that time there had been considerable gossip in the army that Petain was to be the successor of Joffre in command of all the armies of the North and East, and at that time Paris newspaper is supposed to have printed a sketch of Petain. The French correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle has searched the files of the paper for the sketch, but reports that if it ever appeared it must have been suppressed by the censorship, for it is not now to be had.

Petain was soon famous in the army of course, and whenever there was particularly hard and bloody work to be done it was expected that Petain would be there. Among the very few little stories that are floating around about him is one to the effect that on one occasion he asked for and received permission from Joffre to have one of his divisions relieved from trench duty. He desired to keep the men fresh for storming. The soldiers in this division were not a little proud of the honor, and when one of them was being reproached for recklessly spending his money, he replied: "What's the odds? I'm one of Petain's men, anyway!" thus intimating that since his life might be expected to be short, he intended to make it as merry as possible.

It was Petain who led the charges north of Arras last spring, and it was Petain again who prepared the offensive in the Champagne last fall, and as soon as the French general staff realized that the attack upon Verdun was no feint, but a desperate and savage attempt of the German army to seize this fortress, Petain was sent to take charge of the defense. He had no sooner taken hold than there rose an outcry from his chauffeurs. He wore out fourteen of them in a few weeks and his demand for speed made even some professional racing men turn pale when ordered out to drive him from one position to another behind the lines. General Petain is said to be an enthusiast on the matter of physical fitness, and though 60 years of age, he is as nimble on his feet as the youngest Zouave and as hard-bitten a campaigner as is to be found in the army. Not long ago, when a certain officer asked to be put on his staff, Petain replied: "What I need in the way of staff officers are some first-class bicycle riders and a few champion

Henri Philippe Petain was born in Caenay-la-Tour, in the Pas de Calais department, on April 24, 1856, and entered the St. Cyr training school at the age of 20. It took him twelve years to work up to a captaincy and another twenty years to become a colonel. He served in different infantry brigades, and then became a teacher of military tactics in the Higher War College. He held this post for two years, returning again to Saumur about four months before the war broke out. He had been on the point of retiring but in two months of actual warfare he found all the chance he needed, and one promotion followed another rapidly. For Joffre, after the Battle of Charleroi made wholesale retirements of his higher officers and there were vacancies for other men. If Petain continues to the end of the war with an unshaken military reputation no man but Joffre will stand higher in France when it is over.

Among the presents sent by Japanese from all parts of the world to their emperor, in honor of his coronation, was the finest saddle horse that could be found in the United States. The Japanese society of San Francisco invited a Japanese major of cavalry, an expert horseman, to come to America to select the animal.

# WOMEN WORKERS NEW CHANCES ONE OF THE RESULTS OF WAR

## POST BELLUM PERIOD IS TO BE A WOMAN'S ERA

### French Writer Believes That Woman's Sphere in General Will Be Greatly Enlarged in the Years Following Immediately After the War

"Among the consequences of the war," says a writer in the Paris Temps of January 29, "there is one which is being much discussed these days and which undoubtedly will have grave effects upon society. It is the diminution of the adult male population in Europe. A loss of eight to ten million men in the ages between 18 and 45 years certainly constitutes an element which is liable to cause a great change in the European nations."

"Mr. Arthur Girault, a professor at the University of Poitiers, has given a searching consideration to the question and has come to the decision that the disturbed equilibrium in the numerical proportion between the sexes will cause a situation of a revolutionary character as far as social conditions are concerned.

"It will be the women's era after the war, for they are naturally those who will benefit by the disproportion of the sexes. 'Benefit' is only a mode of speech, for one likes to believe that the majority of women are not so set on feminine emancipation that for a few 'rights' by which they could gain only mediocre advantages they would voluntarily sacrifice that other precious privilege of being the ones to whom we give our love and whom we even stand ready to defend."

"Mr. Girault states that every bullet killing a youth at the front provides at the same time an old maid's bonnet for some young girl. Since the number of eligibles among men will be much smaller than that of young women in the marriage age, one must be prepared for many rather ill-mated unions. For men the 'courtship age' will be extended considerably, and marriage which formerly would have been deemed nothing short of scandalous, on account of great disparity in age or social status, no longer will astonish anyone."

"'Heddlers-seekers,' in particular, will find the postbellum period their golden age. Although a man's availability as a bridegroom may be stretched indefinitely, there will not be a sufficient array of men for all the marriageable women, and one is bound to see a great increase in the number of those dear 'aunties' who find their consolation for unrealized dreams of conjugal happiness in lavishing their tenderness on the children of others."

"So much for what may be termed the sentimental side of the matter. Then there is the social phase, which is of still greater importance. Having no prospects of getting married, numbers of young women must look around for some kind of work by which they may earn a living. By and by women will commence to compete with men in occupations which formerly they never would have thought of disputing with the other sex. They will seek positions in banks, big business firms, libraries, etc. They will also make their appearance in all trades requiring faithful application, rather than physical strength, like those of the tailor and the hairdresser."

"Woman's emancipation will celebrate a triumph everywhere, thanks to the force of circumstances."

"Mr. Girault makes the rash prediction that the women, aroused to a more serious outlook upon life through the necessity of earning their own bread, will make society less frivolous, less fond of luxury and vanity in dress—for a time. But the professor fears that the consciousness of greater dignity which labor produces also may bring out more strongly the political tendencies of the feminine emancipation. He suggests himself one move in that direction is destined to be acclaimed as soon as started."

"It would not be at all surprising,

he intimates, if all over Europe were

set up a claim for the enfranchisement of 'war widows.'

His reasoning runs like this: If any one should have

a word to say in regard to the

destinies of a country, it ought to be the

widow or the man who has given his

life to save it, she whose sacred duty

it is to maintain and defend the traditions of the family her husband

had founded, and to rear his

children to become like their father.

Leaving all academic discussion of

the merits of woman suffrage aside,

this claim impresses itself as a moral

obligation, even if it should be grant

ed only as a temporary concession.

"Here is a problem which necessarily must call forth heated controversy.

After all, the distinguished professor

of political economy at Poitiers might

be willing to admit that the admirable

French mothers, who inculcate the

sentiments of noble sacrifice for home

and country in the generation

defending today the universal cause of justice

and liberty, would hardly be in

need of the right to vote in order to

maintain and champion in their home

the traditions of the virtues of our

race.

"All the same, with or without

suffrage, it is quite sure that woman's

sphere in general will be extraordi-

narily enlarged in the years following

immediately upon the war. The future

of the emancipation movement will

depend to a great extent on the man-

ner in which the women are going to

fulfill their new mission. Until the middle of this century, when the number of adult males will exceed that of men of advanced years, the women will be a powerful social factor. It rests with them to demonstrate that the world will be the better for it."

### The Value of Cold Storage

#### A Comprehensive Booklet Issued Dealing With This Subject

Cold storage promises at the years to have a greater and greater effect on the cost of living. Not only storekeepers and hotelkeepers, but ordinary householders in increasing numbers are coming to recognize that the buying of food in quantities and preserving in cold storage means a satisfactory dividend on investment. Hence the general interest possessed by Bulletin 44, under the title of "The Cold Storage of Food Products," and written by J. A. Rudnick, dairy and cold storage commissioner for the Dominion, and Jos. Burgess, cold storage inspector. Every person who makes use of a kitchen refrigerator, or places milk, butter, meats, fruit or vegetables in a cool cellar, puts into practice the principles which underlie the operation of the most up-to-date cold storage warehouse and follows in some particulars the methods described in this comprehensive and informative publication. An example of the benefits derived from the system is furnished in the suggestion that if it were not for the cold storage facilities which are now available the price of eggs would, for lack of an immediate market, go so low during the laying period of the spring and early summer that production would be seriously discouraged, while the scarcity that would result during the season of non-supply would boost prices for all kinds of eggs to such an extent as to make them prohibitive for the majority of the people. Eggs are but one of the articles of food the price of which is regulated, and to some extent standardized, by cold storage. Dairy products, meat, fish and fruit can all be so kept and preserved if the treatment set out in this bulletin, which can be had for the mere effort of application to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa, be followed. It outlines all the methods and processes that are pursued in the handling, storing, shipping and preservation of such perishable articles as apples, butter, cheese, vegetables, eggs, fish, game, fowl, meat, milk and poultry, the necessary temperature being given in each instance and also in the care of furs and woollens.



### Ideal Silver Cream

It will clean more silverware in less time with less expense. There are other preparations made. This is not an electro-plating preparation removes nothing but the dirt, leaving the silverware like new. Put up in eight and eighteen-ounce bottles, packed three dozen in case.

At All Jewellers

### LITTLE THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

### EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

## Invention of the Telephone

Brantford Claims to be the Birthplace of the Telephone

Sam Slick's perpetual reminder of the proneness of New Englanders to declare that the steamboat, the railway, the electric telegraph, and everything else worth noticing were invented in New England by Yankees is suggested in the celebration of the birth of the telephone in Boston. At 109 Court street a commemorating tablet has been placed bearing the following inscription:

"Here the telephone was born June 2, 1875. The Bostonian Society and the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company placed this tablet March 10, 1916."

As the city of Brantford is preparing to celebrate the birth of the telephone in that city, this claim by the Intellectual Capital of the United States should not be allowed to pass unchallenged. According to this quotation from the evidence of the inventor, Alexander Graham Bell, given in the government telephone suit, and by him forwarded to Mr. T. H. Preston of the Brantford Expositor, the claim of Brantford antedates that of Boston by a year:

"A long series of experiments were made at Tutela Heights, Brantford, during the summer of 1874 with a human ear taken from a dead subject. Upon speaking into the ear the little bones attached to the membrane were seen to be in vibration, and tracings of these vibrations were obtained upon smoked glass, showing the forms of vibration characteristic of the elements of speech."

"The experiments with the ear suggested converting the harp telephone into a membrane speaking telephone modelled after the human ear by attaching one of the reeds of the harp telephone to a stretched membrane, thus forcing it to copy the movements of the air during the utterance of a sound. This culminated in the invention in Brantford in 1874 of what is now known as 'the telephone,' but which was then more properly called 'the electric speaking telephone,' to distinguish it from previously existing telephones which were not electric or did not speak."

According to the inventor the telephone was devised in Brantford in 1874 and made in Boston in 1875. This fully entitled Brantford to her name Telephone City. There the idea was conceived and the experiments made which resulted in the perfecting of the instruments and the first electrical transmission of the human voice in Boston one year later.—Toronto Globe.

## Future Train-speed

Costs Too Much to Operate a Train at a Higher Speed Than at Present

Impatient travellers may have wondered why train-speeds have not accelerated appreciably in the past few years, despite the advent of electric traction and the prophecies of speeds of 100, 200, perhaps 300 miles an hour. In this, however, they will be disappointed, according to a contributor to "Railway and Locomotive Engineering," who declares that speeds greater than those of our day will never be realized for ordinary train-service, for the simple but sufficient reason that they cost too much.

There is no question about the fact that greater power can be concentrated in an electric locomotive than in one operated by steam, but it does not follow that railroad companies will accelerate the speed of their trains because they have conveniently the power necessary to do so. Within one decade after the locomotive first began hauling regular trains the world was informed that the speed of one hundred miles an hour would be achieved by railway trains in the near future. When years elapsed and the 100-miles-an-hour velocity was not achieved, people interested put down a mile a minute, or 60 miles an hour, as the common speed of coming railway operating, but even that pace never became common but was attained for short distances on particular trains.

Ever since the steam locomotive was developed to approach to present capacity it has been practicable to run light trains at speeds approximating the mile-a-minute pace, but that speed has been rarely indulged in. Those familiar with fast-train operating are aware that effecting high-train speed is expensive to railway companies and that the people enjoying the luxury are not inclined to pay for the same expense incurred. It may be affirmed without fear of successful contradiction that all the luxury trains run at speeds over fifty miles an hour have been sources of loss to the companies operating them.

## The Allies Will Not Stop

Berlin may realize that the war is lost already in the sense that it can never be won. Berlin may see all the rest that lies ahead in the way of failure, defeat and retribution. But Germany is not yet in the position, it may be many months before she is placed in the position, where the allies can compel upon her such terms as to the present and such conditions as to the future which they mean to compel upon Germany before they shall ever be willing to negotiate the close of the war. This situation, in truth, might be summed up as one where Germany wants to stop now but cannot; the allies will not.—New York Press

Madge—I wonder why Lucille keeps her lips pursed up that way.

Margaret—Oh, she believes in preparedness.

## Value of Sunlight

Is a Powerful Disinfectant and Health-Producing Agency

Sunlight is an active germicide and kills all forms of bacteria and not only are the bacteria killed but the poisons they produce are also affected. Direct sunlight is more powerful than diffused sunlight; the action is a chemical one. Ordinary sunlight is a composition of different colors and certain of these colors or rays produce the disinfecting power. The germ that causes tuberculosis, one of the hardest to destroy, is killed in a few minutes to several hours by direct sunlight; in diffused daylight it is killed in from five to seven days. The germ that causes typhoid fever may be destroyed in six hours by direct sunlight. Anthrax germs, causing sickness in cattle or sheep, are destroyed in one or two hours, influenza germs that cause colds are destroyed very rapidly. The diphtheria germ is more difficult to destroy in the sunlight, especially when coughed up with bits of membrane and this membrane becomes dried and hard on the outside, it may last for weeks in such a condition.

These organisms have all been actually killed by experiments with sunlight and diffused light in the above stated times and clearly demonstrates the importance of making use of nature's means of disinfection and fumigation.

Every room in a dwelling house should have plenty of sunlight and fresh air admitted at all times. Every person can remember of some careful housewife who draws the blinds in her spare room to keep the sun from destroying carpets and furniture and who keeps the windows down tight to prevent the dust from blowing in. She only succeeds in making these rooms uncomfortable, cold, oppressive and unsanitary. No dwelling house can get too much light. There is no better means of disinfection and fumigation after infectious diseases especially measles, than to open wide the doors and windows and run the blinds up to the top. The only difficulty is that there are certain closets and corners of the room that do not get enough sunlight unless the furniture and clothing are taken out and exposed outside. Clothing should be spread on the line and left there during the whole day. The importance of sunlight and fresh air is fully recognized in dealing with the disease "tuberculosis" among cattle. In the dairy regulations of the public health department, dairies must have at least two square feet of light for each cow and a good ventilation system. In fact they are recommended to and have given an improved score. If they have four square feet of light. If we can exercise such care for the sanitary arrangement of live stock, it is much more important to make proper provision in dwelling houses.

At this time of the year outside windows should be removed and the screens put on without delay. It is also an opportunity to make provision for opening the windows at the top as well as at the bottom. This is a factor that is overlooked in this country. Where we have no other provision made for ventilation in a room, it is necessary that not only an inlet should be provided by raising the lower sash but also an outlet by lowering the upper sash.—Saskatoon Star.

## Insect Destroyers

Birds That Are Especially Active in Trees and Foliage

Canada's bird visitors are rapidly returning for the warmer season, and we may again look forward to their assistance in the destruction of caterpillars and insects, so destructive to our trees.

One of the most important of these birds is the woodpecker. It feeds on larvae and small insects, which are found in crevices of the bark; securing them with its protruding tongue. This tongue is sharp, hard at the end, has barbs directed backward, and can be extended several inches. The red-headed woodpecker, besides digging out of bark, seizes them on the wing. In the examination of over 700 stomachs of woodpeckers, animal food, mostly insects, was found to constitute 76 per cent. of the diet, and vegetable matter 24 per cent. The animal food consists largely of beetles and caterpillars, and includes many harmful species.

The chickadee is another of our most active insect destroyers. It is especially active in the vicinity of any timber or wood chopping. The birds will become very familiar, and will readily make friends. Not being equipped, as the woodpecker is, with a long bill, they take advantage of the cutting of cordwood, etc., to secure the grubs found under the bark or exposed in the cutting. As a rule, however, they feed upon the insects of the orchard, the bush or shrubbery.

The woodpecker and the chickadee are only two of the many birds which are of great service both in the city and country, and it is surely not too much to ask that people give them the necessary protection to allow them to continue their invaluable work.

## Shorter Tonnage is the Prediction

When the estimates of the department of trade and commerce were taken up in the house, Sir George Foster frankly stated that during the coming season there was likely to be a considerably greater shortage of ocean tonnage than last year. It probably will be necessary, he said, to do many things we do not want to do and present avenues of trade may be interrupted.

## Canada Has 50,000 Men

## In The Firing Line

Over 200,000 Men Still to be Recruited Here

A memorandum summarizing the work of the department of militia in connection with the war, during the past twelve months, was presented to parliament by Sir Robert Borden as a preliminary to the request for the voting of \$250,000,000 to provide the sines of war for the coming fiscal year.

The memorandum covers reports from the chief of the general staff, the quartermaster-general, the master-general of the ordnance, the paymaster-general and the director of contracts and includes several hundred orders-in-council dealing with contracts and war operations of all kinds.

Perhaps the most interesting information given is that Canada had actually at the front, on March 18 last, about 60,000 troops or practically three complete divisions.

Also in England or in passage to England on that date, there were 44,000 troops; in Canada, there were 134,000 troops, in the West Indies there was the 38th Battalion, at Bermuda, and a company of the Canadian Royal Garrison Artillery at St. Lucia, while with the British Mediterranean expeditionary force there were three Canadian general hospitals, and three Canadian stationary hospitals.

Out of a total of effectives amounting to 240,000 there were only 60,000 troops actually in the fighting, including the permanent force, there were 13,000 men. At the present time, to complete the total authorized army of half a million, a little over 200,000 men have still to be recruited.

Of the 44,000 troops in England, about half are at Shorncliffe, as one training division, under Brig.-Gen. J. C. MacDougall, while another training division is at Bramshott, under Brig.-Gen. Lord Brooke.

It is intended as soon as the weather permits, to concentrate the men in training in Canada at camps for the summer, namely, at London, at Niagara, at Petawawa (with a detachment at Barriefield), at Valcartier (including the Quebec and the Maritime Provinces men), at Camp Hughes, Man.; at Vernon, B.C., and at the Sarcee Reserve, in Alberta, near Calgary.

To transport 87,659 of all ranks, and in addition, 2,891 Montenegrins overseas during the past twelve months, has required 157 special trains, and ninety-four steamships. In addition, 17,013 horses had been sent over on eighteen steamships.

The housing of the troops in Canada for the winter months cost a total of \$853,130, while for the housing of guards, prisoners of war, the establishing of convalescent homes, etc., the cost was \$147,135. On the defences at Halifax there has been an expenditure of approximately \$145,000, and on the Quebec defences, nearly \$90,000.

The report of the paymaster-general shows that for the sixteen months ending with December 21 last, the total expenditure on war account had been \$153,000,000, of which \$118,000,000 had been expended in Canada, and \$34,600,000 in England.

Of the total expenditures approximately \$82,000,000 went for pay allowances, rations, etc.

The total expended in separation allowances is given as \$9,148,000.

At the present time the monthly expenditure is up to about \$18,000,000 or considerably over half a million per day.

## A High Mountain Peak

Proposed Highway to Mt. Whitney, the Highest Peak in the United States

A highway to Mt. Whitney, the highest peak in the United States, will be built if plans recommended by the Los Angeles chamber of commerce are carried out. The California mountain is 14,502 feet in the clouds, about 400 feet higher than Pikes Peak in Colorado.

The proposed road would open up wonderful scenic territory, it is said to pierce the great Sequoia forest 35 miles. A preliminary estimate places the cost at approximately \$300,000. The several counties and organizations that are pushing the project are hoping for government aid, as the new highway would afford better fire protection for billions of feet of magnificent timber owned by Uncle Sam.

Surveys indicate that the summit of the towering peak could be reached by a road with a maximum grade of ten per cent.

The view from the top is pronounced unequalled in the world by those who have made the trip on horseback. Death Valley, the Funeral Mountains and hundreds of lakes, streams, forests and ranges are visible. While highly desirable from a scenic viewpoint, the proposed highway is important commercially, as it would open miles of hitherto inaccessible territory to the trade.

It is estimated that an acre of good fishing in the sea will yield more food in a week than an acre of the best land will yield in a year.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, but a pound of cure is worth a ton of I-told-you-so.

## The Power of God

Some Precepts Adopted for the Boy Scout Movement

A Scoutmaster once told me that one of his chief aims was "to bring boys into the presence of God."

You can never bring boys into the presence of God, because they are in that presence always.

This is one of the first things to remember when considering religion for boys.

Our Scouting is "Scouting for Boys," and when we are talking about the directly religious side of our work, we must remember it is religion for boys we are speaking about, and not the religion of elder people, which they so often think boys out to have.

It is almost too old a saying, "a boy is essentially a religious being," but it is well to remember that true religion is something that comes out of the boy's own heart.

We can, however, help the boys to realize the presence of God. There is nature study, for example, and the revelation of God through human beings and the power to resist sin. Every boy knows he has some power of this kind, but he may not realize it is the power of God.

Help your boys to realize the need of God, that he is absolutely necessary for the carrying on of their troop. Take the Scout promise, and the Scout law as absolute basis of the Scout movement. Hold these up as the highest ideal to your Scouts, and let them realize their importance. Then you will find the boys understand the need of the presence and the help of God. They will, in fact, gradually begin to understand the Christ ideal.

When you try to climb the highest mountain you need a rope to help you, and, as Scouts, when we are trying to climb to the highest ideals, we must have the help of God. The boys will understand that. If you have your court of honor and speak frankly on the ten Scout laws, the demand for the highest and strongest will come from the boys themselves.

The "Scouts Own" must be the result of the boys' religion and their desire for help. You must not have one to force religion on the boys.

There is a great battlefield of sin in which our boys must take their part, and you will find boys who are ready to take their part in this battle, and who will go down on their knees to ask for help and to thank God because their troop is doing well.

In the great war with Germany I am certain we are going to win. I cannot tell you why I am certain, but we all feel it, and perhaps the reason is that we are all determined to endure to the end.

We believe that our nation has a reserve of strength that will enable us to get up again and again, no matter how often we may be knocked down. It is just the same with Scouts and the power of God. When our Scouts seem down, or our troops seem down, we have always this wonderful power to lift them and us up again.

God will never fail us. When our boys realize there is a power which will keep them faithful to the end, it is a tremendous encouragement, but it is for us, who are officers of this great movement, to lead the way.

## Bird Protection in Canada

Splendid Educational Work of the Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds

In past years, one of the greatest obstacles encountered in the effort to secure proper protection for the wild life of Canada has been the lack of strong, organized endeavor, independent of official connection. The work of the Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds, incorporated in 1915, promises, in large measure, to remedy this difficulty. The objects of this society, stated generally, are as follows:

(a) To instruct the public regarding the importance of protecting bird life in the interests of the country by holding meetings, lectures and exhibitions.

(b) To publish and distribute literature relating to birds, and co-operate with the federal and provincial governments and regularly organized nature history societies throughout Canada in this respect; also to acquire and maintain a library.

(c) To secure legislation in behalf of bird protection in addition to existing legislation and to assist in enforcing the same.

(d) To forward the study of migration and all other matters relating to the nature of birds.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the work of this society is mainly educational. It has already organized and undertaken a thorough-going campaign for the promotion of nature study in Canadian schools. The concentration of effort in this direction will, it is hoped, inculcate in the minds of the rising generation a deeper and fuller appreciation of the values, both material and sentimental, which attach to bird life than has characterized the Canadian people heretofore.

It is estimated that an acre of good fishing in the sea will yield more food in a week than an acre of the best land will yield in a year.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, but a pound of cure is worth a ton of I-told-you-so.

By June next Australia will have sent to the war 300,000 men from a population of 4½ millions.

## Lightning Rod Protection

Insurance Companies Appreciate Its Advantages to Rural Risks

An insurance authority, in speaking of the fire losses of April last, said: "Lightning has caused considerable loss during the month, especially throughout central and eastern Ontario and Western Quebec. On the 25th and 26th of the month, 34 barns and nine dwellings were damaged in Ontario, and on the 27th, 18 buildings were struck in the province of Quebec. If an enquiry were made it would doubtless be found that none of these buildings was rodded. When it is remembered that lightning loss upon farm property in Ontario and Quebec costs the insurance companies well over \$400,000 a year and that losses not covered by insurance probably amount to an equal or even greater sum, it seems strange that farmers do not more generally adopt so simple a means of protection as the lightning rod."

Much has been said and written of recent years as to the value of lightning rods as a means of fire protection. This question has especially interested insurance companies, who have to provide for the primary loss. When, however, insurance officials make such statements as that quoted above, it is apparent that only a small part of the ultimate loss is borne by them. Farmers, especially in eastern Canada, are paying this loss. True, the insurance companies collect the money from a large number and pay it over to those who suffer from lightning, but the farmers pay the price, as well as the cost of making the collection. The heavy loss by lightning must be provided for through an increased premium paid by farmers for their insurance. It is, therefore, advisable for those who must try this heavy charge to take precautions to protect property.

The data collected by United States Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies demonstrated that lightning is one of the principal causes of fire in rural districts.

Canadian farmers' mutual insurance companies are also taking a great interest in lightning losses, and almost unanimously make a reduction in premium on protection risks.

In European countries, particularly in France and Germany, all public buildings are protected; school authorities insist upon lightning rods upon all school buildings.

With a very heavy fire loss in Canada, at a time when such wastes should be reduced to the minimum, some action should be taken to protect rural property against this destructive element.

## The Dairy Herd

Intelligent Selections of Dairy Cows is Necessary

## Creameries Have A Good Season

### Operations of Dairy Department of Saskatchewan Government

The best winter season we have had, considering the quantity and the quality of the butter manufactured in the Co-operative Creameries, is the cheerful way in which government officials refer to the winter operations of the dairy branch of the Saskatchewan government.

It was feared by those especially interested in dairying that the enormous grain crops harvested last fall and the high prices obtainable would have a tendency to lessen the interest taken in dairying and turn the attention of farmers more towards grain growing, but actual results show that the opposite has happened.

Returns from the co-operative creameries for the past five months show a decided gain in the output of butter over the corresponding months in any previous year. The month of November shows a gain of 34 per cent. over the same month in 1914, December a gain of 77 per cent., January 84 per cent., and February 111 per cent., and March 87 per cent.

These figures demonstrate that very few farmers have abandoned dairying, but rather indicates that more farmers are turning their attention to winter dairying, or that those previously engaged are giving their cows more feed and better care.

Two new co-operative creameries are being built this spring. One at Lanigan on the Canadian Pacific Railway east of Saskatoon and the other at Fiske on the Canadian Northern Railway, Saskatoon-Calgary branch. Both of these creameries have good prospects for future business and the outlook for 1916 is most satisfactory.

### The Object of the Allies

#### From Sir Edward Grey's Speech in Parliament Defending the Blockade

Let us also bear this in mind. I do no say that we are exercising these measures of blockade the least bit more for our allies than for ourselves. If we had no allies I have no doubt we should have done precisely the same thing, and, as the house says, it is our duty to this country to do it as effectively as possible. But do not let us forget that it is our duty to our allies as well. We are in this war with allies, a war forced upon Europe after every effort had been made to find a settlement without war, which could easily have been found, either by conference, as we suggested, or by reference to The Hague tribunal, as the Emperor of Russia suggested. Prussian militarism would not have any other settlement but war. We are now in this war with our allies. I say nothing of what the actual conditions of peace will be, because those are things we must discuss with our allies and settle in common with them. But the great object to be obtained—and until it is obtained the war must proceed—is that there shall not be this sort of militarism in Europe, which in time of peace would cause the whole continent discomfort by its continual menace, and then, when it thinks the moment has come that suits itself, would plunge the continent into war.

The whole of our resources are engaged in the war. Our maximum effort, whether it be military, naval, or financial, is at the disposal of our allies in carrying on this contest. With them we shall see it through to the end, and we shall slacken no effort. Part of that effort is and must remain that, whether it be in the interests of ourselves or of our allies, in the interests of the great cause—the great transcending cause, which unites us all together, which makes us feel that national life will not be safe and individual life will not be worth living unless we can achieve successfully the object of this war—in that common cause we shall continue to exert all our efforts to put the maximum possible pressure upon the enemy, and part of that pressure must be, and continue to be, doing the most we can to prevent supplies going to or from the enemy, using the navy to its full power, and, in common with our allies, sparing nothing, whether it be military, naval or financial effort, which this country can afford, to see the thing through with them to the end.

### Prairie Lumber Industry

#### Lumbering Industry of the Prairie Provinces of Some Importance

Although the prairie provinces are usually associated with but one pursuit, namely, farming, the forested portions give rise to a lumbering industry of importance, and, while inferior in development to those of British Columbia or the eastern provinces, are of great value to the immigrant settlement in the west. In 1913 some 188 mills in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta sawed approximately 250 million feet of lumber, valued at the point of manufacture at over \$4,260,000. Of this quantity, Saskatchewan forest produced approximately two-thirds, Alberta one-fifth, and Manitoba the balance. The prairie market consumes about 1,434 million feet of lumber annually. Over one-half of this comes from British Columbia (in part from the Railway Belt portion), and the remainder is supplied from northwestern Ontario, the United States, and the home forests.—Forest Protection in Canada, 1913.

### Women Farmers in Britain

#### Government Will Train Women in Agricultural Pursuits

"Britons are coming slowly to a realization of the country's needs," declared the Hon. Walter Hume Long, president of the local government board, London, in addressing the inaugural of the Women's National Land Service Corps, which intends to undertake agricultural work during the absence at the front or in the government employ of the men of the British Isles.

Mr. Long declared that the government required co-operation of all classes, and heartily approved of the women's movement, which, he said, meant that women would now take even a larger share in the defence of the country.

"We want soldiers," said Mr. Long. "The government means to have sufficient soldiers, and we are getting them. But we also want to keep the land cultivated and obtain maximum output, so that we may assist our overseas trade and our imperial position.

"There is a wide field open for women's activities. Women have proved themselves capable of work, which, before the war, they were thought unfit to perform, and it is the farmers' patriotic duty not to employ a single man who can be spared for a more important occupation."

The government has announced its intention to employ a corps for the purpose of training women in agricultural pursuits.

### Do Not Criticize Their Allies

#### But the Most Severe Reproaches for England Come From Englishmen

To read the excerpts from the English papers as published in America you would think that all the inhabitants of Britain were slackers, strikers and muddlers. As the late Charles A. Dana said: "It is not news if a dog bites a man, but it is news if a man bites a dog." The unusual attracts attention. If the Welsh miners strike, if a society composed of five hundred of the 40 million people in the British Isles declares that it is for nonresistance—that is news. It isn't news if three million Englishmen have enlisted to fight for England and are undergoing the merciless drill for ten hours a day.

The day I arrived home there were column headlines about two cases of grafting in public offices in one of the New York papers. By that criterion an outsider might have judged that every American public official was a grafted. You and I know that this is not true. Foreigners, from a glance at the newspapers, conclude that it is, and we object.

A complete school year in Saskatchewan consists, theoretically, of 210 teaching days and the public school course is planned to cover eight years. Suppose a pupil could average thirty days' absence yearly, and yet make his grade annually he would have to receive eight times one hundred and eighty days' instruction. If the average Saskatchewan school child, however, attends only 100 days annually it is evident that it would take him fourteen years and two months to cover the public school course at the same rate. These are startling figures and indicate very clearly the need of better attendance laws. At present more than half of all the school children of Saskatchewan are still below Grade 3.

### Agriculture by Motor Car

#### France is at Present Experimenting With Machines For Farm Work

In a reflective bit of special correspondence on French conditions during and after the war a writer in the *Journal of Commerce* predicts an extension of motor agriculture. He says in part:

"In French agriculture, hands and horses and oxen are alike, wanting, since war consumes both men and beasts. Accordingly, the French government station for trying agricultural machines has lately been very busy with experiments in 'motor culture.' A considerable number of motor machines, mostly of American or English make, have been tried. Of these five have been chosen for further experiment on account of their lightness and speed and other advantages. A few improvements will have to be made to adapt the machines to local exigencies, but it has been ascertained that each already does triple the work of a similar ordinary machine drawn by eight oxen."

"These machines are to be used next spring and are only a beginning of motor-culture in France. If they are to be imported into Europe, it is essential that the cost price when delivered should be reduced to as low a figure as possible. There is no question of war speculation here. There is no authority or organization to make farmers submit to such war demands; and what may become a future permanent trade will be cut short by any attempt to make more than the ordinary business profits."

"Some of these motor machines which have been chosen for further trial can be delivered in France, counting war freight, at \$1,400 apiece."

Forest planting has been carried on by the Japanese for probably a much greater period than 400 years, and it is this work that gives Japan credit for having practised forestry before any other nation. As a matter of fact, however, the forests of Japan have been under real forest management less than thirty years.—Ex.

### Plenty Business For Canuck Boats

#### One-half Great Lakes Tonnage is Now Engaged in Ocean Transportation

With over half the Canadian tonnage of the Great Lakes engaged in the coastwise trade in and around the United Kingdom and on the Atlantic coast, the balance of the fleet, comprising about 63 vessels, will be kept busy filling the large number of charters offered for the season about to open.

As a matter of fact several owners have announced that their vessels are booked for the entire season for the grain trade, while others are prepared to fall in line but are holding back for better price, consequently the vessel interests look forward to a bumper season. The different fleets will be pressed into service as soon as possible.

### 15 Years in Public Schools

#### Interesting Data Based on Report of the Minister of Education

(Contributed by Norman F. Black, M.A., D.Ped., Regina)

The recently published report of the Saskatchewan education department for 1914 indicates that the average school year for the schools of the province consisted of 188 teaching days and that the average Saskatchewan school boy attended for 100 days during the year. The aggregate enrollment in the elementary schools amounted to 111,059. If this number be multiplied by the number of days in the average school year (188) and divided into the actual aggregate attendance (11,171,989) it will be seen that the actual attendance throughout the province was only slightly over 53 per cent. of what it would have been had all the pupils enrolled attended every day that school was open. That means that out of every 100 Saskatchewan school children 47 are absent on the average every school day.

According to the statistics quoted in "A Comparative Study of the Public School Systems, in the 48 States," prepared by the division of education in the Russell Sage foundation, no state in the American Republic has as low a percentage of attendance as Saskatchewan had in 1914. The lowest percentage in the United States occurred in Mississippi (55.8). Oregon had an attendance of 87.8 per cent. in 1910 the average number of days attendance exceeded the Saskatchewan average of 100 days in twenty-nine states of the American Union. In Rhode Island, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and California the average was 40 per cent. or more above ours.

A complete school year in Saskatchewan consists, theoretically, of 210 teaching days and the public school course is planned to cover eight years. Suppose a pupil could average thirty days' absence yearly, and yet make his grade annually he would have to receive eight times one hundred and eighty days' instruction. If the average Saskatchewan school child, however, attends only 100 days annually it is evident that it would take him fourteen years and two months to cover the public school course at the same rate. These are startling figures and indicate very clearly the need of better attendance laws. At present more than half of all the school children of Saskatchewan are still below Grade 3.

### The Imperial Ideal

#### Sir George Perley Speaks in London of Canadian Aspirations

Speaking at a luncheon given recently at the National Liberal club, London, in honor of representatives of the Overseas dominions, and at which Lord Crewe presided, Sir George Perley, acting high commissioner for Canada, said that Canadians would not be willing to have their powers of self-government curtailed in any way. They had, in fact, been looking forward to the time when they might have something to say regarding matters of common interest to the empire—such as peace or war and foreign relations. "Our people," continued Sir George, "are proud to be doing their share, but it must be evident, when we carry our part of the burden of the empire, we should at the same time have a voice in all directions regarding matters of common concern."

"I do not wish to say anything which would appear like participation in a discussion of the fiscal questions which have aroused party controversy in England, but I may be permitted to say it seems vital that everything possible should be done to make the empire self-contained and leave us in a position to assert our economic influence. I am sure you will agree—leaving out the many questions on fiscal theory—that if a metal mined in Canada or Australia is needed as a finished product here, we certainly should keep it under our own control through its various changes. It is not consistent with our imperial dignity that it should be refined in Germany and sent back here as a finished product."

"Ever since confederation Canada had kept in view the imperial ideal. We refused to allow natural attraction toward that great republic, the United States, to draw us from our imperial connection."

You never can tell. A man may be perfectly honest and still have a different umbrella every time it rains."

### Relics of Prehistoric Man

#### Important Discoveries Made at Rock Lake, Southern Manitoba

(By J. D. A. Evans)

At the summit of the flanks of Rock Lake, Southern Manitoba, are furnished examples of prehistoric population in the building of tumuli or barrows. A peculiar feature is likewise existent upon the lake shore immediately below the tumuli; a rock of large dimension is perceptible, and on the opposite bank another stone of similar character. In these boulders sacrificial altars are identified. The Canada West does not contain many specimens of prehistoric age; the century in which Rock Lake barrows were created, cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy. Yet, from certain data present, science has conceded such as of the seventh. The tumuli are a miniature resemblance of such situated in a southern county of England; the British mounds are considered by archaeological authority as following the arrival of Julius Caesar.

A quintet of barrows are found at Rock Lake. The circumferential measurement of each is seventy-five feet; a similar width; five feet in height. At various intervals during the last two decades, investigation has been attempted, yet upon one occasion only has research been conducted upon scientific basis. Beneath the mound excavated, was discovered the skeleton of a man large in stature; a few trinkets of bone; some arrowheads. The upper portion of the barrows has been utilized as burying places by the Indians, remains of such presumably interred sixty years ago, have been unearthed together with customary articles placed with the dead by these races.

Various theories as to age of the tumuli are conjectured. The information available is that prehistoric man dwelt in Manitoba, and has bequeathed evidences of his tenure. At what date, information is forever wanting.

### Woman's Place In Politics

#### Mrs. McClung Does Not Favor the Formation of a Woman's Party

At a political meeting in Edmonton, Mrs. McClung spoke of the suffrage movement in general and the change which had recently come in Alberta. "Now the women have come to the last ditch and in Alberta and Manitoba have crossed it, and although not much is said openly," she said, "I believe there are inward tremblings of what is going to happen."

"People are afraid, and I am not blaming them. Changes are fearsome things! Just as new doors, new avenues are opened up for women, there are new ways for them to make mistakes, but mistakes are not necessarily fatal, or none of us would be here tonight!"

Mrs. McClung made it quite plain that she did not favor the formation of a woman's party. "I can see no future for such a movement," she said. "But I can see that the great independent, unfettered body of women voters, carefully studying the questions of human and social welfare, without bias, not looking for favors, or jobs, or preference, might become a factor in shaping the policies of governments, or in forming the platform of oppositions. It is only by careful, calm, determinate study, and hard work, unselfishly given, that this can be brought about."

"Women have a lot to learn, but that is nothing against them. The process is pleasant. It does not make so much difference where you are as the direction you are going? Women are now the leisure class; they have more spare time than men; for a large part of their work has been taken from them, and is done in factories. The ready made garment has come to stay—so has the electric washer, and iron—and we are glad to say many women are anxious to use their spare time to promote public welfare."

"We may as well admit that, in our legislation human welfare has lagged behind material welfare. Women are naturally the guardians of the race—the mother's instinct is to care for, nourish, serve and the world needs mothers, and mothering as it never needed them before."

### Were Captured Prisoners

#### Germany Not Keeping Faith With Released Prisoners

Among a batch of German prisoners who have arrived in England are two soldiers who only a few months ago were sent back from England to Germany as units for further service.

Both men on their arrival in England were recognized by the military authorities as having been badly wounded last summer. One of the men had actually lost an arm. In course of time the two men were, with others, sent back to Germany in exchange for British prisoners as incapacitated for further service, and it was of course never imagined that they would be seen again.

Evidently, however, the Germans are hard pressed for men, for the one armed soldier and his "incapacitated" comrade were once more sent to the trenches, where for the second time they fell into British hands.

Both men, when challenged by the military authorities at the camp to which they were sent, frankly admitted that they had been captured twice.

"Do you writings bring you returns?" "Alas, yes."

### The Strength of Great Britain

#### Britain's Military Aid is the Wonder of France

In the course of a leading article under the title "British Evolution," in the *Temps, of Paris* says:

"Britain, a great naval power, finds herself today a great military power, and it is not only the numerical strength of her army created in the midst of the war that excites surprise and admiration, it is, besides, the equipment in material and armament which supplies all these soldiers with the indispensable means to turn their natural bravery to good account."

After praising the organization of industries connected with the war, which, it says, extend throughout the British empire, the article continues:

"The effect of strengthening the British lines makes itself felt even in the epic battle of Verdun, by permitting numerous bodies of French troops to be spared to break the German onslaught without weakening any section of the front from the North Sea to Switzerland. The part to be taken by the British empire in this war is one of the surprises that the military administration in the United Kingdom and Colonies could not have foreseen, and that needed a particular genius to realize. The naval factor in this conflict plays a part which, despite the absence of naval combats, is not less of capital importance in the subjugation of the enemy. The British navy has rendered in this respect incalculable service."

### Flax For Grain

#### By J. H. Dridale, Director Experimental Farms, Ottawa

As a crop likely to be quite as profitable as wheat this year may be mentioned flax. The annual consumption of flaxseed is in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 bushels on this continent. All but 2,000,000 bushels of this is used in the United States. The combined crops of seed in Canada and the United States fall usually 12,000,000 or 15,000,000 short of this amount. This extra seed is normally brought from Argentina, and is coming in at the present time.

Where wheat seeding has progressed rather slowly, it will often be advisable to sow the last few acres intended for wheat rather to flax. The cash returns per acre from the two crops are likely to be practically equal this year, and about the same as they were last year. So why not try the flax and run no risk with late wheat, usually a poor crop at best?

Only clean seed should be sown, and that on clean land. A limited area of well-prepared land sown with clean seed will be more profitable than a large area of badly-prepared land on which dirty seed is used.

Well-prepared land means: (a) a good summerfallow, (b) first year stubble after summerfallow properly burned, well cultivated, sown and then harrowed, (c) other stubble land burned if possible, well ploughed, then packed, harrowed and seeded, and then packed again or rolled and harrowed.

For the new settler or the man with new breaking done before May 25 or 26, flax offers an opportunity for money-making this year on this land such as it is not possible with any other crop. Break about three inches deep, disc as soon as broken, and so fill all openings and spaces between the furrows, and conserve moisture as well as make a solid seedbed. Sow seed carefully before the first of June, at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre.

### Should Conserve Petroleum

#### What Shall We Do When the Oil is Gone is the Question Now Asked

How much petroleum there is in the United States no one knows, writes Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, in an article on "Economic Preparedness." But at the present rate of consumption—265,000,000 barrels a year—it

## CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

:: LADY ::  
URSULA'S  
HUSBAND— BY —  
FLORENCE WARDENWard, Lock & Co., Limited  
TORONTO

(Continued)

"Hello, Syd!" said the first, a thick-set young man of seven or eight and twenty, with reddish hair, a wide mouth, and outstanding ears, whose name was Brady Gane.

Paul nodded and turned to the other man.

"You here, Evans?"

Will Evans, a small, thin, consumptive-looking Welshman, with a slightly hooked nose, and small black eyes too close together, nodded with a somewhat grudging air. He had his own reasons for being less cordial to Paul than Gane was. He was a mean, shrewd little rascal, who considered that upon himself and Gane there fell the greater part of the dirty work which had to be undertaken in order to keep Syd Tomkinson, the ostensible head of their very shady firm, in the position which he declared he had to occupy in order to take full advantage of his talents and theirs.

The three men went into the cafe together, sat down at a table which they chose carefully, "for," as Will Evans said, "in these foreign holes you never know what confounded scoundrels you may be sitting next to," and proceeded to discuss their plans.

"So you've pulled it off," said Gane with a grin which displayed two rows of very uneven teeth, and made him look like a comic mask in a pantomime.

Paul shrugged his shoulders and looked bored. It was the attitude he generally assumed with his confederates, to mark the vast space there was between them.

"In a way, I have," he admitted. "But it doesn't look as if it was going to do us much good. My confounded brother-in-law was after us last night, knocking us up at the hotel and making a devil of a row with some tommy rot about me that he pretended to have picked up somewhere."

Gane's grin died away, but Evans continued to stare fixedly at Paul in a distrust which was very ill concealed.

"Well, he can't do anything now," said Gane uneasily. "These high-toned families can't take any action against themselves; and now you've married an earl's daughter, why you're as good as an earl's son, aren't you?"

"I should hope so," said Paul super-

HUSBAND SAVED  
HIS WIFE

Stopped Most Terrible Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Denison, Texas. — "After my little girl was born two years ago I began suffering with female trouble and could hardly do my work. I was very nervous but just kept dragging on until last summer when I got where I could not do my work. I would have a chill every day and hot flashes and dizzy spells and my head would almost burst. I got where I was almost a walking skeleton and life was a burden to me until one day my husband's step-sister told my husband if he did not do something for me I would not last long and told him to get my medicine. So he got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and after taking the first three doses I began to improve. I continued its use, and I have never had any female trouble since. I feel that I owe my life to you and your remedies. They did for me what doctors could not do and I will always praise it wherever I go." — Mrs. G. O. LOWERY, 419 W. Monterey Street, Denison, Texas.

If you are suffering from any form of female ill, get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and commence the treatment without delay.

There is much truth in the saying of the cynic, that the economical wife is a woman who never allows a crumb to fall from her husband's table without carefully picking it up and putting it in her husband's bed," says a writer in an English paper.

W. N. U. 1104

silently.

Will Evans gave an unappreciative grunt.

"Some folks fancy themselves," said he dryly.

Gane turned to him sharply.

"Hold your jaw," said he. "Can't you give over for ever making yourself disagreeable? Now, too, when we've got a chance of doing well for ourselves?" He turned admiringly to Paul. "I'm sure, Syd, you look as well as any young lord, and nobody'd ever believe you're nothing but a Yankee. You carry yourself as proud as any in the land."

Will Evans was staring at Paul with a wooden face of disapproval. "Well," said he, "when are we going to share out?"

Paul turned to him with upraised eyebrows.

"Eh?" said he.

Evans nodded almost ferociously.

"Yes," said he. "We gave you over all our shares as well as your own of that last lot—you know, the Vienna lot—for you to cut a dash with. You told us when once you'd given the things to my Lady Tom Nobody of yours, she'd give them back for you to sell for the poor. Well, now's your time. We're the poor. So hand us over our share and have done with it."

Paul sat back and stirred his coffee gently. The other two were drinking wine, and complaining that it was not beer, but Paul was very abstemious, and never joined in the carousals of his companions.

"I don't quite understand," he said in the most civil tone. "You don't want me to demand all the jewels that I've given to my wife, and to divide them up at once, surely?"

"That's what we do expect, and what we insist upon, too," said Evans firmly. "You can make some excuse that you want to put them in a safe place while you're travelling about, and, after all, you own share is a pretty big one. We're only asking for our rights."

"Of course, of course. I quite understand. Well, it will seem rather odd to ask for them so quickly; but of course, I am at your service. If you want your share at once, you must have it."

"Why shouldn't we?" demanded Evans aggressively. "If you told the truth when you said the gal didn't care for such things. If she's a born fool, we're not."

"You'll be good enough not to speak in that tone of my wife," said Paul sharply.

The other two men exchanged a rapid glance of astonishment.

"You've changed your tone about her ladyship a bit, haven't you?" asked Evans dryly.

"Not that I know of," replied Paul, quickly.

"You told us as how you was bored to death when you were with her ladyship," went on Evans in the same tone as before.

Paul answered with decision and dignity.

"If I told you that, I ought to have added that it is my fault, not hers. I've been used to so much tagrag and bobtail that I've lost touch of decent society."

Both the other men looked astonished, and Evans scowled.

"Oh, so that's your tone, is it? We're not good enough for you now, I suppose?"

"You never were," said Paul shortly. "In a social sense, of course."

Evans half rose from his chair, angry and spiteful. But Gane pulled him down again.

"Let him alone," said he good-humoredly. "He's all right, he is. If he wasn't a bit of a toff, where should he be? I'm sure, Syd, I wish you every happiness, and the lady, too, and I only hope as she won't bore you more than what you'll bore her before you're done."

The warning had sufficient significance to displease Paul, who nodded, and said:

"Well, that's enough on that head. My domestic life is my own affair."

"Oh, no, it isn't," cried Evans. "You married this 'ere sprig of aristocracy so as to get a footing in big houses, didn't you, so as to play our game?"

"That'll do. Not so loud," said Gane nervously.

Paul rose to his feet.

"When do you want the things?" he asked shortly.

"Oh, just when your lordship pleases," said Evans, with mock humility. "It ain't for the likes of us to dictate to your lordship. At the same time, if your lordship was to find himself in the Palace Royal this afternoon, somewhere about five—with what your lordship and your lordship's ladyship can spare in the way of diamonds and such like, we should be humbly obliged."

"Don't be a silly ass, Will," said Gane.

Paul smiled good-humoredly.

"All right," said he. "I'll be there. We'll find some place where we can have a talk and a share out."

And while the three rogues were thus making their plans, Lady Ursula had been receiving a visitor none the less welcome for being unexpected.

Paul had not been gone more than half an hour when Lord Eastling

drove up to the hotel, and went at once to the private sitting room occupied by the bride and bridegroom.

He had found out that his sister was alone, and he expressed his thankfulness the moment he entered.

"Thank Heaven!" he said in a low voice, as he came in and shut the door. "I've got you all to myself. Where is that rascal?"

Lady Ursula resisted him as he tried to give her an affectionate kiss.

"Tom," she said, "you mustn't talk like that to me. Paul is my husband, I don't believe a word against him, and I know you won't either when you've had time to make full inquiries."

Lord Eastling heard her in silence. There was a pause, and then he made up his mind.

"All right," he said simply. "I'll say nothing about him. Nothing. Where is he? I suppose I may ask that."

"He's gone out to send some telegrams. What are you staying in Paris for?"

"I had to see you again before going back. Since I can do nothing, I shall start for England this afternoon. There's just one thing I must ask you to do first, though."

"What is it, Tom?"

"Payne gave you some handsome jewellery as a marriage present?"

"Yes."

"Have you got it with you?"

"Yes."

"I want you to let me take it back to England with me."

"I shall be very glad if you will. Tom, I told Paul that it was absurd to carry such valuable jewellery about with us, especially as, by his wish, I've brought no maid with me. I told him that our mother always has her locked up in the strongroom, or at the bank."

"Of course. Well, give it to me, and I'll take it back home with me."

(To be Continued)

## No Cause to Complain

The work of the navy is silent, but it is nevertheless the commanding fact of the war. It is upon that work that the whole strategy of the allies is based, and we can conceive of no greater injustice to the navy and of more serious disservice to our cause than to suggest that in establishing our command of all the seas of the world our sailors are unemployed. If Germany concedes us the seas without a challenge, of what have we to complain? — London Daily News.

"Mike," said Pat, "how do yez tell the age of a fowl?"

"Oi can always tell by the teeth," shot back Mike.

"By the teeth!" exclaimed Pat. "But a fowl ain't got no teeth!"

"No," admitted Mike, "but Oi have."

Alg—Id like awfully to know whether she will marry me or not.

Reggie—Why don't you ask her, dear boy?

Alg—By Jove! that's a good idea;

I will. What a head you have, old man!

## How to Save Your Eyes

## Try This Free Prescription.

Do your eyes give you trouble? Do you already wear eyeglasses or spectacles? Thousands of people wear these "wind-ups" who might easily dispense with them. It is your duty to save your eyes before it is too late. The eyes are neglected more than any other organ of the entire body. After you finish your day's work sit down and rest your muscles, but how about your eyes? Do you rest them? You know you do not. You read or do something else that keeps your eyes busy; you work your eyes until they get tired. That is why so many have strained eyes and finally other eye troubles that threaten partial or total blindness. Eyeglasses are merely crutches; they never cure. This free prescription, which has benefited the eyes of so many, may work equal wonders for you. Use it a short time. Would you like your eyes troubled to disappear as if by magic? This is prescription. Go to the nearest druggist and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one in a glass of water and allow it to thoroughly dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. Just note how quickly your eyes clear up and how soon the inflammation will disappear. Don't be afraid to use it; it is absolutely harmless. Many who are now blind might have had their eyes had they started to cure them in time. This is a simple treatment but marvelously effective in multitudes of cases. Now that you have been warned don't delay a day, but do what you can to save your eyes and you are likely to thank us as long as you live for publishing this prescription. The Valmas Drug Co., of Toronto, will fill the above prescription by mail, if your druggist cannot.

A Canadian City Physician to whom the above article was submitted says: Bon-Opto is a new remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations that can be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family."

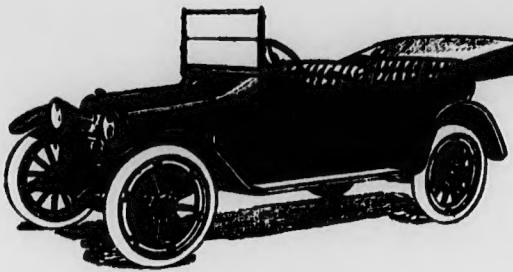
## Concentrated Economy

The beef of a whole bullock is required to make a dozen bottles of Bovril. You can safely reduce butchers' bills if you use Bovril in soups and stews. But—it must be Bovril, in the Bovril bottle. No substitute will do. The strength and nourishment of Bovril cannot be compressed into cheap cubes.

S.H.B.

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YOUR  
CAR!

A Six  
Cylinder  
5-Passenger  
For \$1110  
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This model was designed and built by us, especially to meet the requirements of Canadian farmers.

It is just the right size for easy handling—not too large nor too small.

A woman can drive it easily. It is solidly built to stand the wear.

It has powerful "Valve-in-Head Motor" developing from 30-35 H.P.

Has genuine leather upholstering, hair filling and deep spring cushions.

Has electric starting and lighting system—vacuum feed—is furnished complete to the smallest detail.

Remember "Every One A Six"

and that the McLaughlin Co.'s 47 years' experience in business with Canadian Farmers is behind every car.

Write to-day for free booklet "Farm Life and Freedom"

THE McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. LIMITED OSHAWA ONT.

12 Branches Throughout Canada

"Well, if that Watson isn't the most conceited, self-satisfied, self—"

"Yes, I've heard you say something of that kind before. What's started you off this time?"

"He's just sent a telegram of congratulations to his mother."

"Well—?"

"Today's his birthday."

Employer—Well, what did he say when you called to collect that bill?

Clerk—That he would break every bone in his body and pitch me out of the window if I showed my face there again.

Employer—Then go back at once and tell him he can't frighten me by his violence.

Rankin—You can't beat the foibles of the newly rich.

Phyle—Now, what's the matter?

"Remember Freddy Ford?"

"Certainly."

"He inherited a big fortune last week, and now he is trying to have his name legally changed to Limousine."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Sunlight Soap has a high standard of purity which is backed by a \$5,000 guarantee. If a soap has no standard there is no reason why it should always be of uniform quality, always contain the best materials or be anything like as good as the soap with a standard.

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# Sunlight Soap

Young Man, Don't Wait Until You are Fifty  
Before you begin to Save Up For Old Age.  
**THE EXCELSIOR LIFE**  
INSURANCE COMPANY  
WILL SAVE MONEY AND MAKE MONEY FOR YOU  
Talk With One of Our Agents.



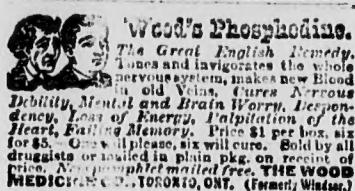
## IS YOUR WAGON LOPSIDED?

Have worn axles made the wheels all out of gear? You could have prevented that condition—and you can still help it with

## MICA AXLE GREASE

The mica does it. It fills the worn pores of the axle. Won't gum. Kills friction.

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The Imperial Oil Company  
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BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES



Wood's Phosphodine.  
The Great English Remedy.

Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood and new life. Cures Arthritis, Rheumatism, Mental and Brain Worry, Depression, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Falling Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. Once applied, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. Non-pumpkin-melted free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

Slim Summer Hotel Boarder—I couldn't sleep last night for the cold. How did you make out?

Fat Summer Hotel Boarder—Fine and dandy. We put the railroad ticket and the hotel folder on the bed and then covered everything up with the proprietor's bill.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

By the substitution of white for red tape in London government offices a saving of \$7,000 a year has been secured.

## Well Built Is Built to Win--

but in building brain and body, often the daily diet lacks certain essential mineral elements.

These necessary factors are abundantly supplied by the field grains, but are lacking in many foods—especially white flour, from which they are thrown out in the milling process to make the flour white.

## Grape-Nuts

made of whole wheat and malted barley, supplies all the rich nutriment of the grains, including their vital mineral salts, those all-necessary builders of active brains and vigorous bodies.

To build right, eat Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

W. N. U. 1104

## Make a Few Hundred Extra Out of Flax

Sow It After Wheat is in, on Late Fields and New Breaking

Records show that in the three prairie provinces the average flax crop exceeds 12 bushels per acre. As you know, the average price for several months past has been around \$2 a bushel, and if war conditions continue the 1916 crop will probably bring in even more.

Unlike the other grain crops, flax can be sown as late as the first week in June, and it does well on wet, late land and on new breaking, where you cannot make other grain pay at all.

This \$20 to \$30 an acre from late sown and otherwise unproductive land is like found money, and is certainly worth going after. As the possibilities of flax become better known more and more farmers will be sure to take it up, but those who do so this season will get the top of the market, and probably make the biggest profits.

In a recent article on the subject, J. H. Drisdale, B.Agr., director Dominion experimental farm, says:

"For the new settler or the man with new breaking done before May 25 or 26, flax offers an opportunity for money-making this year on this land such as is not possible with any other crop."

### Enlisting in B.C.

British Columbia holds the record for sending proportionately more men to the allied armies than any other division of the empire of Great Britain. In one month 1,200 men came up the Fraser river from points on the old Cariboo Trail to join the regiment there. Wallachin, a town on the trail, sent forty-seven men to the front out of sixty-seven eligible citizens of the town. Vancouver sent 10,000 men out of its population of 110,000. Prince Rupert went over this ratio. Every settlement in British Columbia has its soldier in the ranks.

## BANISH PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS

In the Spring Most People Need  
A Tonic Medicine

One of the surest signs that the blood is out of order is the pimples, unsightly eruptions and eczema that come frequently with the change from winter to spring. These prove that the long indoor life of winter has had its effect upon the blood, and that a tonic medicine is needed to put it right. Indeed there are few people who do not need a tonic at this season. Bad blood does not merely show itself in disfiguring eruptions. To this same condition is due attacks of rheumatism and lumbago; the sharp stabbing pains of sciatica and neuralgia; poor appetite and a desire to avoid exertion. You cannot cure these troubles by the use of purgative medicines—you need a tonic, and a tonic only, and among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their tonic, life-giving, nerve-restoring powers. Every dose of this medicine makes new, rich blood which drives out impurities, stimulates every organ and brings a feeling of new health and energy to weak, tired, all-aging men, women and children. If you are out of sorts give this medicine a trial and see how quickly it will restore the appetite, revive drooping spirits, and fill your veins with new, health-giving blood.

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A farmer who took much pride in the looks of his fattening pigs once purchased a pair from a neighbor. Upon delivery, at the usual age of eight weeks, they seemed to him rather small. The old man eyed them dubiously and then remarked dryly: "I guess I had better keep the eat shut up for a few days."

It is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their operation though gentle is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

Said the negro preacher, regarding the white preacher who had consented to occupy the black brother's pulpit on the following Sunday: "Gemmian an' ladies of de congregation, dis noted divine am one of de greatest men of de age. He knows de unknowable, he kin do de undoable, an' he kin onscrub de onscrutable!"

Unless worms be expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is the best medicine extant to destroy worms.

"Will you vote to abolish capital punishment?"

"No! Capital punishment was good enough for my fathers, and it's good enough for me."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Owing to insufficient fodder, disease is spreading among the horses in Germany, and the country papers are full of official advice on how to check it.

## Bravery Rewarded

French Give Canada the Credit For Saving Calais

Recognition of Canadian gallantry by French officers is recorded in a letter received by Archdeacon Cody from Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Mitchell of Toronto, of the headquarters staff of the First Canadian division.

"Everybody in my army corps from the privates to the highest officers, know how gallantly the Canadians acted, and how equal well that without them the Germans would have reached Calais. There is not the slightest doubt about that," said General d'Olisse, of the Thirty-sixth French army corps, when presenting medals of the French Legion of Honor to 28 Canadian officers of the first contingent. Colonel Mitchell's letter read:

"General d'Olisse's men were on the left of the Canadian division when the gas attack was launched. Each officer was struck on each shoulder with the flat of the general's sword, and was then kissed on each cheek."

Wise and experienced mothers know when their children are troubled with worms and lose no time in applying Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be used. It is absolute in clearing the system of worms and restoring those healthy conditions without which there can be no comfort for the child, or hope of robust growth. It is the most trustworthy of worm exterminators.

Tramp—Yes, mum, if it hadn't been for a blessed bank clerk I should have had five hundred pounds in my pocket.

Old Lady (with interest)—Dear me, did he abscond with the money?

Tramp—Wussier than that, mum; he came to the bank and surprised me.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a ten-spoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### Reign of Terror Throughout Germany

According to news from Germany by way of Switzerland a reign of terror has been inaugurated in the empire by the military tribunals. Persons are accused of impossible crimes, such as furnishing supplies to Russia and Japan, merely to keep them in a state of fear. Laborers have been court-martialed for distributing Socialist sheets appealing for the initiation of a campaign of peace.

## Fly Poison Kills More Children Than All Other Poisons Combined

For Safety's Sake, Use

Is there within your home, anywhere within baby's reach, a saucer of arsenic poisoned paper floating in water, or a can with a sweetened poisoned wick?

During 1915, 26 cases of fly poisoning were reported from 11 states; in 1914, 46 cases from 14 states. Fly poison kills more children than all other poisons combined.

Yet fly poison still is left unguarded except in the homes where mothers have learned that the safe, sure, non-poisonous, efficient fly catcher and destroyer is



The Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society comments thus in a recent issue:

"Symptoms of arsenical poisoning are very similar to those of cholera infantum; undoubtedly a number of cases of cholera infantum were really cases of arsenical poisoning, but death, if occurring, was attributed to cholera infantum."

"We repeat, arsenic is a destroying device and dangerous and should be abolished. Health officials should become aroused to prevent further loss of life from their source. Our Michigan Legislature, this last session, passed a law regulating the sale of poisonous fly papers."

The O. & W. Thum Co.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.



### Want Reports of the Fire Losses

At a recent annual meeting of the commission of conservation a resolution was passed requesting the various provincial governments to take steps to secure complete reports of all losses from fire occurring within their boundaries, and the extent, if any, to which the property was insured.

Chatty Neighbor—I suppose you don't stand for any war arguments among your boarders?

Boarding House Mistress—Oh, yes. You see, our biggest eater gets so interested that he forgets to eat and our next biggest eater gets so mad that he leaves before the meal is half over.

## Are these your Symptoms?

### Why You Should Use Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

PROSTRATION  
LACK OF ENERGY  
BRAIN FAG  
PAINS IN THE BACK  
STOMACH CATARRH  
SLEEPLESSNESS  
DEPRESSION  
NERVE EXHAUSTION  
FOOD-SICKNESS  
LOSS OF FLESH  
DEBILITY

- Merit has won for Dr. Cassell's Tablets the largest sale of their class in the whole world. They are the most popular restorative medicine among all classes, the family remedy in homes unnumbered.
- Dr. Cassell's Tablets are guaranteed absolutely pure in composition, they contain no drastic or dangerous drugs, the most delicate may take them with every confidence that benefit and nothing but benefit must follow.
- Dr. Cassell's Tablets are equally suitable for old or young. From infancy to extreme age they are the great health builders.
- The test of time and world-wide success has proved Dr. Cassell's Tablets to be the supreme remedy for all run-down conditions of nerve or body, the surest restorative for worn-out men and women.
- Last of all Dr. Cassell's Tablets are a British remedy, made in Britain, by British Pharmacists, financed by British capital, and sold throughout the British Empire.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative, and Anti-Spasmotic, and of great Therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognised modern remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Anæmia, Sleeplessness, Kidney Disease, Dyspepsia, Stomach Catarrh, Brain Fag, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; one tube 50 cents, six tubes for the price of five. War Tax Extra, 2 cents per tube.

Sole Proprietors:—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

**Dr. Cassell's  
Tablets**  
Britains Greatest Remedy

GET A FREE SAMPLE

Send your name and address, inc. 5 cents for postage, and mail to Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, and a general sample will be mailed you free of charge.



H. W. CHAMBERS, Druggist

## CALGARY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

June 29th to July 5th, 1916

Generous Prizes in All Departments

\$1300.00 offered for Bread. Separate classes for White and Brown Bread, for residents outside the city of Calgary. 25 prizes in each class.

Best Attraction Programme ever presented at a Calgary Exhibition, including Miss Stinson, the Wonderful Girl Aviator.

Send for prize list to:

E. L. RICHARDSON, Manager  
Calgary, Alberta

## Judicial Sale

PURSUANT TO the Order Nisi and Final Order for sale made by the Master in Chambers in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, No. 2354, in a certain action there will be offered for sale by public auction by George B. Sexsmith, Auctioneer, in front of the Rosebud Hotel in the Town of Didsbury on Saturday, the 17th of June, 1916, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property:

Lots 8 to 14 inclusive in Block J, according to a plan of part of Didsbury of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as "Didsbury 2678-H."

The land will be offered for sale subject to the reserve bid fixed by the Master.

The purchaser at the time of sale is to pay down 10% of the purchase price to the plaintiff's solicitors and the remainder of the purchase price is to be paid to the Clerk of this Honourable Court at Calgary as follows:

15% in Ninety days without interest.

25% in one year from date of sale with interest at 8% per annum.

25% in two years from date of sale with interest at 8% per annum.

25% in three years from date of sale with interest at 8% per annum.

In all other respects the conditions of sale approved by the Master will apply.

The plaintiffs are informed that there is situated upon the property a stone building used as a flour mill and grain elevator and office and a one and a half story house and barn. The buildings are all in good condition and there is a spur from the Canadian Pacific Railway affording trackage facility to the elevator and mill.

Certain machinery situated in the elevator and flour mill, which is subject to a lien given to the Goldie & McCullough Company Limited, is not included in the property offered for sale.

For further particulars apply to PATERSON & MACDONALD, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, Calgary, Alberta.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 18th day of May, 1916.

"LAURENCE J. CLARKE"

Approved Clerk of the Court.

"L. F. Clarry"  
Master in Chambers.

## Coming!

— to the —

### OPERA HOUSE

June 2nd and 3rd  
(Friday and Saturday nights)

Special Matinee, Saturday Afternoon

The six reel feature

### "The White Feather"

Or the Man Who Stayed at home  
The first drama from the present war

This is acknowledged to be the best and only production from the present war and has been secured at a great cost.

Also a special reel of CHARLIE CHAPLIN, the greatest mirth maker in the picture world.

### Prices 50c and 25c

What might have been a serious ending to a boyish prank happened at Chambers drug store on the evening of May 24th. Some young lads and lassies had been buying fireworks in the store, one of the girls carrying a large cracker under her arm; a lad came along behind her and lighted the business end of the cracker and then things started to happen. The girl lost her presence of mind and started to run around the store until Mr. Chambers caught her and took the dangerous thing, which had become entangled in her clothing, away and threw it out of doors from which he is suffering with a pair of badly burned hands.

## AROUND THE TOWN

Dr. J. L. Clarke was a visitor at Edmonton over the week end.

Mrs. B. E. Spink, Mrs. G. Anderson and Mrs. A. F. Cowitz will have charge of the Red Cross rooms on Friday.

At a meeting of the Didsbury band held recently it was decided to postpone their sports day until later on in the summer.

Ray Dowdell who was formerly an assistant at the C. P. R. depot here and was promoted to the agency at Piapot, Sask., has received a further promotion and is now in charge of the depot at Irvine, Alta.

Miss M. Bauer announces that for the first two weeks in June she will have a big reduction sale on all trimmed hats. Come early and choose one before they get picked over. M. Bauer, Milliner, next door to Nixon's jewelry store.

AD.

There is considerable riding of bicycles on the sidewalks being done which is against the law, and also makes it dangerous to pedestrians, as well as injuring the walks. It would be well for those transgressing to take warning before further steps are taken by the authorities to stop this practice.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Geo. Smith on Thursday afternoon, June 8th, at 2 p.m. A paper, entitled "What we have to be thankful for," by Mrs. C. Deardrick, and another, "Neighbourliness," by Mrs. H. Rieber, will be read. All the ladies are cordially invited to attend.

The trees and shrubs received from the C.P.R. have all been planted in the park but there were only enough shrubs to complete the west side. However it is hoped that enough can be secured next year to finish the north and south sides. It will now be up to the citizens to help keep this little spot in shape as the finances of the town will not permit of too much money being spent on its upkeep.

A great many people in the district will remember Mr. and Mrs. Walter Miner who resided here a few years ago. Word has just been received of the death of their little son Russell who was ten years of age. The little fellow was accidentally hit by a baseball club near the right temple a few days before Easter and despite all that could be done for him he passed away a few days after. This is the third son that they have lost. Mr. and Mrs. Miner are living at Waterford, Ont.

A distinguished visitor will be in Didsbury on Friday next in the person of Dr. C. H. Lloyd, of London, Eng., who is coming here to examine the pupils of Miss Freda Sweet, the pianist. Dr. Lloyd has had a large experience in musical circles, having held the appointments as organist of Gloucester and Oxford Cathedrals and instructor in music at Eton College. He also held the position of President of the Royal College of Organists for three years as well as being President of the Oxford University Musical Club. He is a noted composer not only of instrumental music but also of vocal music as well. The pupils to be examined by him will be honored by having such a prominent musician for their examiner.

## In Memoriam

Two deaths occurred within a short time of one another in the latter end of last week, one was Mrs. Wm. Newton the other Mrs. J. L. Chandler.

The death of Mrs. Newton occurred on Wednesday night, and although she had been very ill for some months the end came rather suddenly at last. Mrs. Newton came here from England with her husband about eight years ago.

Outside of her husband there are no immediate friends or relatives in this country to mourn her loss. Mr. Newton, who is a valued member of the town's working force will have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in his bereavement.

A wreath of flowers donated by the town was to have been here on Saturday morning but through some error did not reach here till the afternoon's train just after the funeral.

Mrs. J. L. Chandler, of Westerdale, had been taken to Calgary on the Saturday before her death to undergo an operation but unfortunately death resulted on Thursday last as stated. Mrs. Chandler came to Alberta with her husband and children from Iowa 13 years ago, settling in the Westerdale district. Besides her husband, Mrs. Chandler leaves three children to mourn the loss of a loving wife and mother, one daughter Mrs. L. V. Swingle, and two sons, Lloyd and Lawrence. She has left a large circle of friends in her district, because of her unfailing sympathy and helpfulness to others, who will miss her, and Mr. Chandler and family has the entire sympathy of their community in their loss.

Both funerals took place on Saturday afternoon last and were conducted by Rev. R. G. Edwards of the Baptist church. The services for Mrs. Newton were held at her late residence while those of Mrs. Chandler were held at the Baptist Church, a large number of friends and sympathizers attending both services.

## Born

BURKE—On Monday, May 22nd, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Burke, Carstairs, a daughter, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Haider.

## Notice To Contractors

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon of June 15th, 1916, for the erection of a addition and certain alterations to Springside school No. 648 situated on the N. W. 1/4 33 31 25.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Pioneer office, Didsbury, or at the office of the Secretary-treasurer.

A certified cheque equal to 10% of amount of tender to accompany tender, or in lieu of cheque, an approved bond, equal to 15% of amount of tender may be accepted.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. MCNAUGHTON, Sec.-Treas.  
j8 Didsbury

## Card of Thanks

I wish to take this means of thanking all the friends, who so kindly assisted me both during the illness and at the death of my beloved wife Margaret, especially the officials of the town for the wreath of flowers as well as their kind assistance rendered.

WM. NEWTON



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M.  
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, J. R. GOOD,  
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.  
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. ROSS, D.M.D., L.D.S.  
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street. Business Phone 120 Didsbury Alberta

W. C. GOODER  
Undertaker and Embalmer  
Didsbury Phone 101  
Olds Alberta

W. A. AUSTIN  
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public  
Special Attention paid to collections.  
Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.  
Didsbury Alberta

Dr. W. G. EVANS, M.D.  
Physician, Surgeon  
Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street. Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120 Didsbury Alberta

J. L. CLARKE, M.D., L.M.C.C.  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON  
Graduate University of Manitoba  
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.  
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.  
PHONE 128  
DIDSURY, ALBERTA

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS  
The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

**Constipation—**  
the bane of old age  
is not to be cured  
by harsh purgatives;  
they rather  
aggravate the  
trouble. For a gentle,  
but sure laxative, use  
Chamberlain's Stomach  
and Liver Tablets. They  
set up the liver, tone  
the nerves and freshen  
the bowels and rectum just  
like natural bath.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS**

Woman's best friend.  
From girlhood to old age,  
she is the real health,  
so there are an unfailing  
guide to an active liver and  
a clean, healthy, normal  
stomach. Take a  
Chamberlain's Stomach  
Tablet at night and the  
over stomach and  
bowels have all  
gone by morning.  
All druggists, etc.,  
or by mail from  
Chamberlain's Medicine  
Company, Toronto 12.